

the system, which he took up where Simpson's great work left it; and he has set a high standard for future workers on this subject. The "Monograph of the Naiades of Pennsylvania," 1919, and "South American Naiades," 1921, both copiously illustrated, published as Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum, may be mentioned, but every year he produced important papers on different aspects of the subject. One of his great services was the work on unionid gill-structure.

Dr. Ortman was a man of rather over medium height, strong and well proportioned, cordial and prepossessing in manner. His enthusiasm for natural history was contagious, and contributed largely to his success as a teacher. He possessed the ability in an unusual degree of concentrating all of his powers on the subject in hand. In the field he was indefatigable, never sparing himself, deterred by neither exposure or fatigue in the quest of specimens for his researches. In 1911 the University of Pittsburgh recognized his attainments in science by conferring the degree of Sc. D.

In 1894 he married Anna Zaiss at Achern in Baden, who survives him, with one son and two married daughters. His death is a personal loss to a wide circle of scientific friends and correspondents.—H. A. P.

ADDISON EMERY VERRILL

In the death of Professor A. E. Verrill, the science of malacology has lost one of its prominent contributors. Professor Verrill was born in Greenwood, Maine, February 9, 1839, and graduated from Harvard in 1862, being one of a group of prominent naturalists in the famous Penikese class of Professor Louis Agassiz. He was professor of Zoology at Yale from 1864 to 1907, and assistant in the U. S. Fish Commission from 1871 to 1887. He was the author of many papers on the mollusks of the Atlantic coast. The "Report on the Invertebrate Animals of Vineyard Sound and Adjacent Waters," 1873, was a valuable work, revising the obsolete classification of the mollusks of

Gould's Invertebrata of Massachusetts. Other excellent papers appearing in the Reports of the Fish Commission are "Results of the Explorations made by the steamer *Albatross*" in 1883, and Report on the Cephalopods of Northeastern Coast of America, 1882. The paper "Catalogue of Marine Mollusca added to the Fauna of New England," appeared in the Trans. Conn. Acad., Vols. 5 and 6, 1882-85, and a study of the Family Pectinidae in 1887. The Cephalopods of the "Blake" (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Vols. 8 and 11) appeared in 1881 and 1883. Numerous papers were also published in the American Journal of Science. His great work on the Bermuda Islands (Trans. Conn. Acad., Vols. XI and XII, 1902-1907) contains much of interest pertaining to the Mollusca, as well as to other branches of the zoology, the geology and history of the island.—C. W. J.

LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

BY E. G. VANATTA

The following is a list of the species of shells collected by Bayard Long in Newfoundland during July, August and September of 1925 and 1926. The smaller forms were picked from debris scraped from rock crevices and the surface of the ground in thickets and damp spots. The specimens referred to in THE NAUTILUS, Vol. 38, 1925, p. 93 as *Vertigo hoppü?* prove to be *Vertigo modesta*. All the specimens are in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Helix hortensis Müll. Doctor Hill and Bard Harbor Hill, Highland of St. John, St. John's Bay, Straits of Belle Isle; French Island = Tweed Island, and Lark Island, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

Pupilla muscorum L. Doctor Hill; Anse aux Sauvages near Cape Onion; Ha Ha Cape, Ha Ha Bay; Cape Norman.

Vertigo modesta Say. Anse aux Sauvages, Sacred Island off Cape Onion, Brig Bay, Ha Ha Cape, Yankee Point, Savage Point, Back of Savage Cove, Sandy Cove = Poverty Cove, Bard Harbor Hill, Doctor Hill.